Ohiwa Forest Management Plan

PUBLIC SUMMARY 2025

Business Details

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Document Control

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0.1	Initial Draft	All	Erana H	06/11/2023	
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Distribution List

Logic FSL Website https://logicfsl.co.nz/sustainability

Contents

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd , Forest Manager - Introduction

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd - Ownership, History and Location

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd (LogicFSL) is a 100% New Zealand owned, Gisborne based, forest management company providing a range of services to both small woodlot and corporate forest owners primarily in the East Coast region, and more broadly throughout New Zealand.

The company was established in 2000 principally for the provision of harvest planning, road engineering and pre-harvest inventory services to the East Coast region. Logic has since become involved in the due diligence, consulting, planning, and management of large new forest establishment programmes including Pinus radiata and Manuka, and other species. By combining our technical expertise throughout the supply chain from forest establishment and management, to harvest planning, engineering, and marketing we can provide the sound and sustainable management service.

Logic has a strong focus on Health and Safety (H&S) and Environmental management. We are a small hard-working team with the necessary skills and experience to deliver a safe, environmentally sound, productive, and cost-effective operation.

People working in the business have a statutory obligation for the promotion and maintenance of safe working conditions and sustainable land practices by working together on our approach to improving safety attitudes and stewardship in what is potentially a high-risk industry for both.

Logic strongly believes success is gauged by the quality of our contractors, and as such, we have developed strong long-term relationships with highly skilled, professional contractors in all levels of our business.

Logic FSL has been engaged as Forest Manager by Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited, and Harvest Manager in the Ohiwa Forest FMU.

Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited estate will be managed to meet the Forestry Certification standards of good forest management.

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd received Forest Stewardship Certification for the Ohiwa Forest FMU on 21 March 2025 under Certificate SGSCH-FM/COC-012083.

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd - Company Vision

“To lead the way in innovative forestry management, growing a sustainable future, in forestry, together”

Forest Manager - Commitment to Forestry Certification Logic Forest Solutions Ltd

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd commit to adhere to the Forest Certification Principles and Criteria in the management unit and to related FSC Policies and Standards.

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd considers a Forest Certification system an essential tool for promoting responsible forest management for the forests managed by us.

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd also considers that, by complying with the Certification Principles and Criteria, forests are properly managed from an ecological point of view, generate social benefits and are economically viable.

We want that through the procedures and measures taken in order to implement the requirements of the Forest Certification standard, we ensure the continuity of the use of wood resources, accessory products and environmental services not only for the present generations but also for those that will follow.

We have become aware of, and undertake to adhere to, the Certification Principles and Criteria in the Management Unit, and to the related Policies and Standards. We undertake to respect and make every effort to fulfil the requirements of the standard for forest management in order to contribute to the responsible management of forests.

We agree to provide the certification body, subject to confidentiality, with the requested documents and to ensure its access to the managed forests that are included in the scope of the certificate.

Based on the above, we undertake to:

- Respect the national and international legislation (CITES, ILO, ITTO, CBD, etc.) to which New Zealand is a signatory party and to fulfil the requirements of the 10 Principles and Criteria of the Standard for forest management.
- Respect property rights and do not harm the integrity of the property of the members of the Forest Certification certified Management Unit(s)
- Implement legal measures to prevent and combat illegal cutting, poaching, violations of the forest fund and other illegal or unauthorized activities.
- Respect the national anti-corruption legislation and the acts assimilated to it, respectively the commitments assumed by the anti-corruption policy.
- Develop procedures for the expression of complaints and complaints and to ensure mechanisms to resolve them and implicitly the damages caused.
- Respect the general principle of equal opportunities and treatment with the aim of eliminating any discrimination based on race, sex, religion, political opinions, national or social origin, marital status, parental status or sexual orientation.
- Support the socio-economic development objectives of local communities, including by facilitating access to wood for local operators, encouraging the purchase of local goods and services, providing firewood for members of local communities.
- Offer employment and training opportunities to local communities in the area.
- Ensure the fulfilment of all the requirements related to Labor Protection and to monitor compliance with the requirements related to Labor Protection also by the exploitation companies or contractors.
- Ensure that forest management operations will aim at the efficient use of the multiple functions of the forest to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social advantages.
- Identify and take measures to protect rare, threatened or endangered species.
- Designate/maintain a network of conservation areas of at least 10% of the certified surface, as representative areas of natural ecosystems that will have biodiversity conservation as a priority objective.

- Ensure the preservation within the necessary ecological limits of the dead wood on the ground and on the feet/trees for biodiversity.
- Respect the technical norms of exploitation and to ensure the protection of the soil, watercourses and neighbouring ecosystems.
- Avoid the use of chemical substances as much as possible and to exclude from total use substances prohibited by Forest Certification In case of use, this will be done only in extreme cases and in compliance with the rules in force.
- Monitor the forest so that we have permanent and accurate data about the current state of the forest, the forest production, the chain of custody, the management of activities and their social and environmental impact.
- Properly identify, through a participatory, transparent process, the High Conservation Values, and to implement appropriate management strategies to ensure their maintenance and/or improvement in the Management Unit by applying the precautionary principle.

Forest Owner Reasons for certification - Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited

Ingka Investments Forest Assets NZ Limited and Ingka Investments Management NZ Limited are part of the Ingka Group of companies, whose ultimate parent is Stichting Ingka Foundation, which is registered in the Netherlands and is part of the Ingka Group which is the largest franchisee of IKEA stores internationally operating in over 30 countries.

Ingka Investments is the investment arm of Ingka Group. To secure its long-term growth, Ingka makes responsible investments in people and businesses that make a positive difference to people and the planet, including in forestry. Ingka Group currently owns around 280,000 hectares of responsibly managed forests in the United States, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and New Zealand. Its firm commitment is to be a responsible forest manager, balancing the environmental, economic, and social aspects. Its forest management view is for long term, and it works every day to preserve and increase the forest quality for generations to come. Ingka Investments follows a buy-and-hold strategy for its forestry investments.

Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited commit to manage all their forests in a sustainable way, with proper care for people and environment while also meeting our business objectives. We take an integrated, long-term approach, balancing interests of all stakeholders and securing the forests and their biodiversity for the future.

As a responsible forest owner, we employ methods that will allow us to preserve and even increase the quality of the forestland over time.

Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited are investing in New Zealand with acquisitions to create a forest resource for a long-term future and wood supply.

Ingka has a very strong focus in its approach to lead in environmental, economic and social outcomes. Ingka is undertaking Forestry Certification for all management areas as a certification to ensure that this focus is sustained for a long time. One of the key visions of Ingka is creating a

better everyday life for the many people. This gives us both a unique opportunity and an important responsibility to make a positive contribution to people and the planet through our investments.

Ingka are committed to Forestry Certification across our entire portfolio and all the Forest Managers must be working towards this goal. However, given the necessity to sell Forestry Certification certified wood into local domestic processors from the Ohiwa Forest we are wanting to stagger the implementation to have a workable timeframe for the managers to achieve certification.

Ohiwa Forest Management Unit

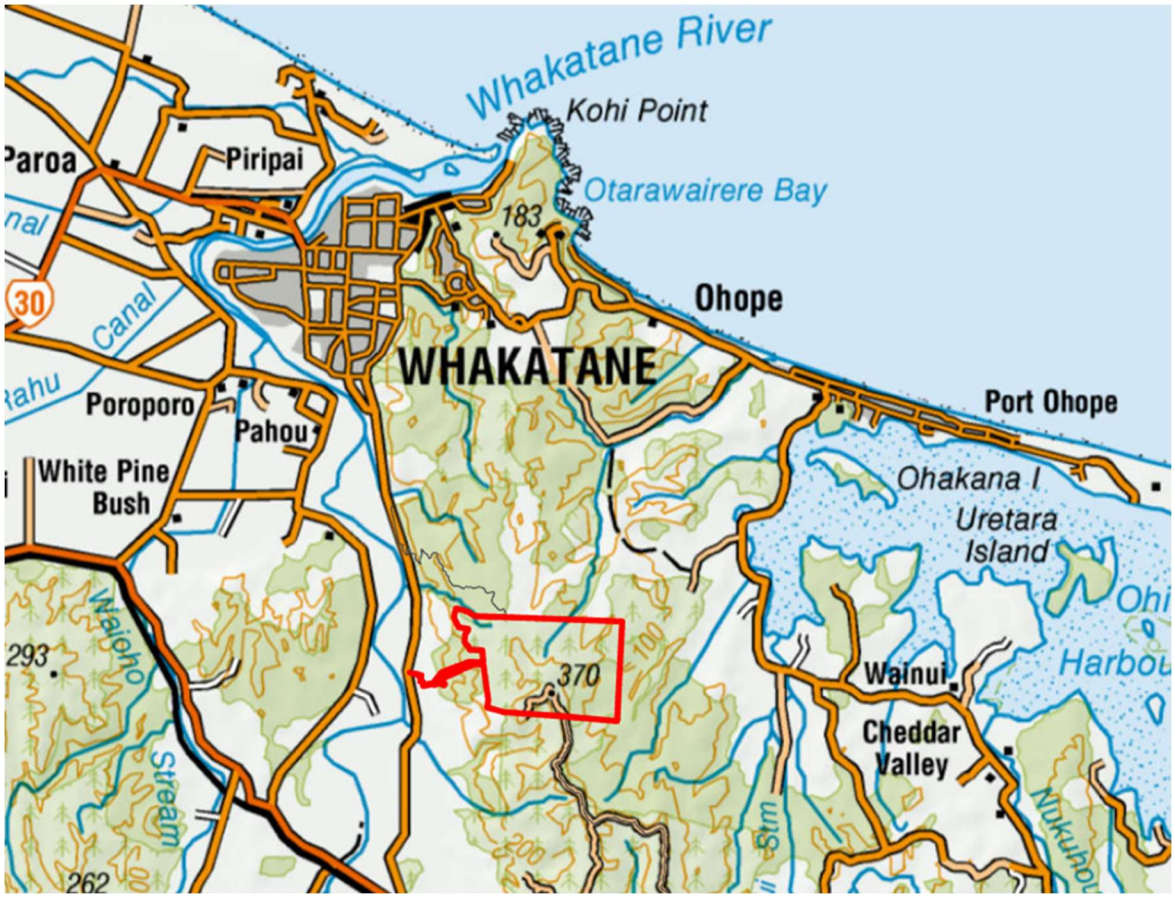


Figure 1 Ohiwa Forest FMU Location

Ohiwa Forest is a plantation forest located in the Eastern Bay of Plenty, Whakatane District.

The closest town is Whakatane, approximately 6km or a 8 minute drive by road.

The current Ohiwa Forest is surrounded to the East, North and South by existing Exotic Forest or Indigenous Forest. To the West and across the Taneatua Road where the Whakatāne River flats are dominated by local Dairy or small farm holdings.

Public Access

Currently, due to Health and Safety risks around harvest and trespass issues, Access is closed to all but the Forest Owners and Managers Staff.

Public Access was reviewed July 2024 and the above continues.

LFSL and Ingka are committed to continue discussions started in 2024 with interest groups on some formal access arrangements in preparation for the end of the current harvest stage.

For more details dee the **Ohiwa Forest Public Access Policy**

https://logicfsl.co.nz/sustainability

If you would like to enquire about access please phone +64 (0)6 863 2447
office@logicfsl.co.nz

Legal Framework of the Forest Management Unit

Forest Name	Location	Total Area (ha)	FMU Description
Ohiwa Forest	121 Taneatua Road, Whakatane	366	Bay of Plenty Harvest Ready Forests (Ohiwa Forest) CT SA54D/132 Part Lot 4, DP10439 NZTM Map Reference:1 952 425 (N) - 5 785 377 (E)

The Geography and Land Use

The geography of Ohiwa Forest can be described as moderately broken, but generally rolling terrain, with short sharp slopes leading into incised gully systems. Small head gully catchments fall either in a Westerly direction, indirectly into the Ohiwa Harbour, or Easterly indirectly into the Whakatane River.

The forest is fortunate to have large areas of Native Forest protection areas, buffering these catchments.

Annual rainfall for this area is estimated at 1250mm/annum. Soils are described as predominantly pumice soils, which are light and free draining. These soils are formed from the volcanic ash that has been deposited in the area over millions of years. Pumice soils are generally infertile, but they can be made more productive with the addition of fertilizers and organic matter

Forest Areas Included in Forestry Certification Assessment Scope

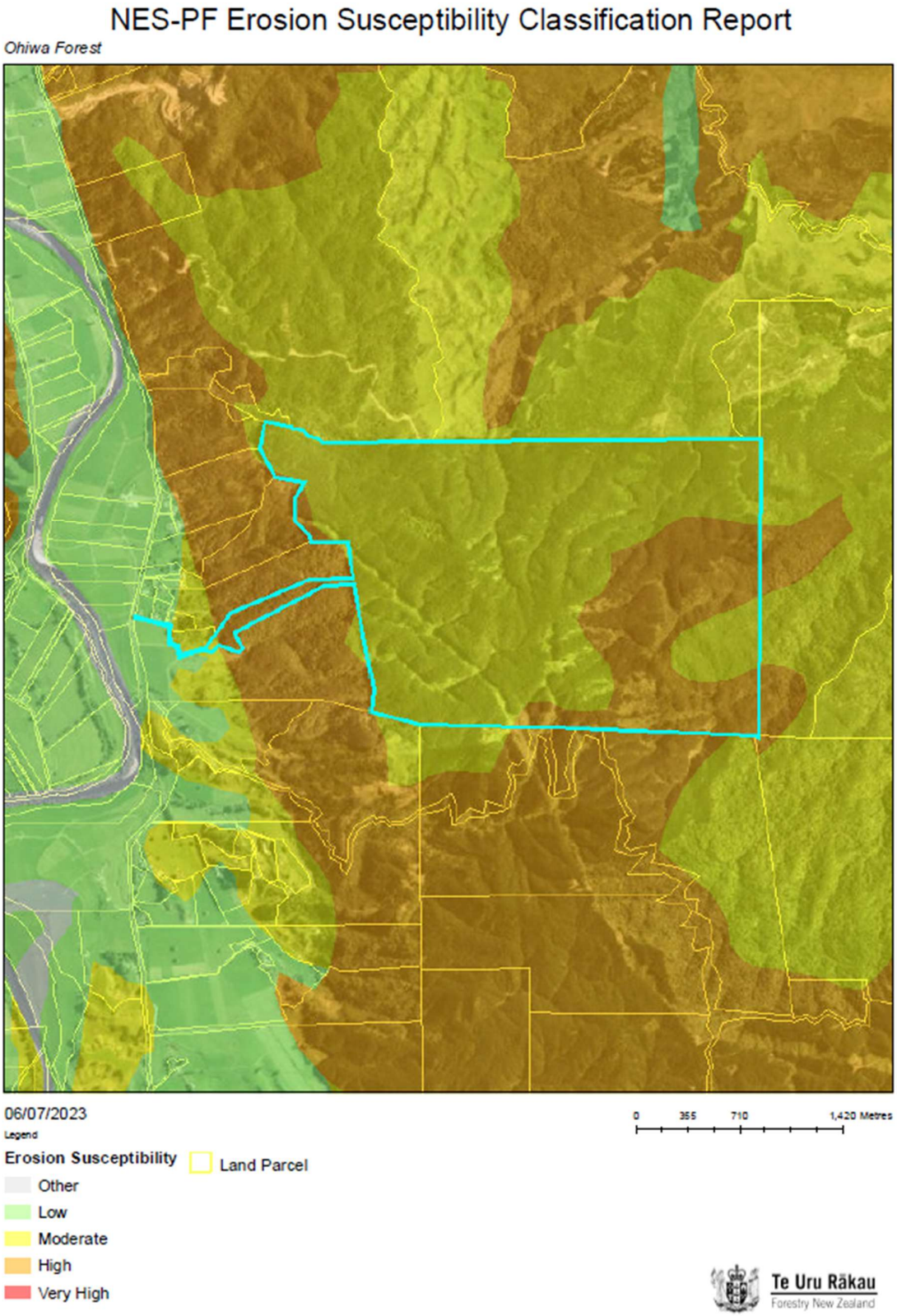
Forest Name	Location	Total Area (ha)	FMU Description
Ohiwa Forest	121 Taneatua Road, Whakatane	366	Bay of Plenty Harvest Ready Forests (Ohiwa Forest) CT SA54D/132 Part Lot 4, DP10439 NZTM Map Reference: 1 952 425 (N) - 5 785 377 (E) Ohiwa Forest is a first rotation forest consisting of 234.9 ha of 1997 YOE (26-year-old) P. radiata.

Forest and Land Description - Ohiwa Forest FMU

Description of FMU

Description of FMU	Area (ha)	Ownership	Nationality	Status	Corporate Structure & History
Bay of Plenty Harvest Ready Forests (Ohiwa Forest) CT SA54D/132 Part Lot 4, DP10439 NZTM Map Reference: 1 952 425 (N) 5 785 377 (E) Ohiwa Forest is a first rotation forest consisting of 242 ha of 1997 YOE (26-year-old) P. radiata.	366	Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited	Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited is a New Zealand Registered Company with its parent Company based in the Netherlands. Logic Forest Solutions Ltd, as the Certificate applicant and Forest Manager, is based in Gisborne, New Zealand.	Active	Logic Forest Solutions Ltd (LogicFSL) is a 100% New Zealand owned, Gisborne based forest management company providing a range of services to both small woodlot and corporate forest owners primarily in the East Coast region, and more broadly throughout New Zealand. Logic FSL has been engaged as Forest Manager by Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited, and Harvest Manager in the Ohiwa Forest FMU.

Erosion Susceptibility of Ohiwa Forest



06/07/23

NES-PF Erosion Susceptibility Classification Report

Ohiwa Forest

Erosion Susceptibility Class	Land Use Capability unit	NZLRI Legend	LUC Class 8e land	SquareMetres
Moderate	6e 6	04	No	1756.88
Moderate	6e 6	04	No	7232.24
High	7e 5	04	No	1496169.65
Moderate	6e 6	04	No	4387235.41
Low	2s 2	04	No	7295.8

District Land Use

Predominant land use in the Eastern Bay of Plenty Whakatane District comprises of dairy farming and horticulture inland on the flats, with sheep and beef farming and forestry in the hill country. The Ohiwa Forest is surrounded to the East, North and South by existing Exotic Forest or Indigenous Forest. To the West and across the Taneatua Road where the Whakatāne River flats are dominated by local Dairy or small farm holdings.

Forest Land Use

Table 1. Land use areas at Ohiwa Forest

Current Land Use	Area (Ha)
Production Forest	166.5
Permanent Forest	1.6
Fallow	75.2
Indigenous, Riparians, Reversion	95
Infrastructure	11.3
Give	0.5
Unstocked Gaps. Setbacks	16.5
Total	**366.6**

Land use at Ohiwa is split between plantation forestry, and large amounts of native vegetation.

Policies and Objectives of the FMU

The key objective of the FMU is to optimize the long-term value of the asset for our clients in accordance with the Forests main functions: bio-productivity and conservation of environmental values

Logic Forests Solutions will provide a professional service which maximises return on investment for our clients and achieves a reputation for innovation, honesty, reliability and integrity. LFSL will engage professional contractors and technology to improve knowledge and value to our stakeholders.

Environment Objectives

- Maintain or Enhance Growth Rates of Regeneration areas
- Protection and Enhancement of Rare Threatened and Endangered Species within the FMU
- Composition (and observed changes) in the flora and fauna shows no decline in values
- Maintain Soil Productivity, Minimise erosion
- Responsible chemical use

- Water Quality (and Quantity) is aligned with National Targets
- Soil erosion, compaction, fertility and carbon content is not negatively affected by Forest Management Practices

Economic Objectives

- To ensure our clients forests are Commercially and Economically viable.
- To ensure our business is Commercially and Economically viable.
- To maintain and add value to forest assets
- Sustainable supply of Forest Products [Site productivity - Yield of all forest products harvested]
- Appropriate sustainable land use

Compliance Objectives

- Compliance with all applicable Laws and Regulations.

Social & Cultural Objectives

- Restore our Social Licence to Operate
- Respect for our stakeholders, & rights of indigenous people
- Good employer to staff, and Contracted businesses
- Accountable in the community in which we operate

Health & Safety Objectives

- Culture of care for the Health Safety and Wellbeing of all who participate in, or visit, the enterprise
- All home safe every day
- Drug and alcohol-free workplace

Exotic Forest Operations

Rationale for species selection and regime

As Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited purchased the Forest as a freehold harvest-ready forest in August 2023 they, and Logic Forest Solutions, the Forest Manager, had no influence on Species selection and regimes of the existing crop.

Radiata pine (Pinus radiata) accounts for 90% of New Zealand's planted forest estate. Radiata pine is a fast growing and versatile softwood with a wide range of uses and applications.

The dominant crop species in the estate is radiata pine.

NZ radiata pine is plantation grown, renewable and sustainable, was planted as a primary timber crop to provide an alternative to New Zealand Indigenous Forest timbers and the import of threatened tropical timbers.

It is a medium-density softwood, straight grained with an even texture. It is treated to H3.2 for durability and works well with hand and machine tools. Heartwood is light brown in colour and is non-durable to perishable in regard to decay resistance. Sapwood is pale yellowish-white colour treated with preservatives to be used in external applications.

New Zealand pine is a versatile softwood and well suited for a range of structural and appearance applications. The light consistent colour of radiata pine readily accepts stains and its general properties make it ideal for painting.

The pruned butt log can be used to make knot-free veneer or appearance grade timber

The unpruned logs can be used for structural timber, for veneer for plywood, and stock for finger jointing

Pulp type logs and those with defects and excessive knots can be used for pulp and paper.

There is a strong domestic market for Radiata Pine in the FMU Region, with the support of an export market.

Upon completion of each year's harvest replant decisions will be made each December and the Forest Owner and Manager will consider the portion of the commercial plantation which will be restocked with Pinus radiata.

Pinus radiata has been proven to grow successfully at the property.

The local sawmills process Pinus radiata logs, and there is a strong and proven export market for the logs that the local mills don't use.

No genetically modified species will be grown at this property.

Productivity indices

Site index is used to measure of productivity of a site in terms of height growth of radiata pine. The parameter used is the mean height in metres of the largest 100 trees per hectare at age 20 years. Models predict this height given a measured height at any age.

The 300 index is a measure of productivity of a site based on stem volume growth (mean annual increment MAI) of 300 stems per hectare.

Information from the previous owners on growth rates from this forest has not been provided. Logic Forest Solutions look forward to gathering growth information from the second rotation following replant.

Sustainable Harvest

The size of Ohiwa Forest plantation means that a continuous harvest operation is not achievable. Harvesting can occur at the rate for three years.

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd do not operate in other areas of the Bay of Plenty however will work with the Forest Owners NZ Representatives located there, and networks, to attempt to find employment for the crews as they transition out of the Ohiwa Forest.

Productive capacity strategy

Forest management ensures the productive capacity of the forests is not compromised.

This includes:

- Monitoring and control of pests and weeds and forest health

- Inventory – inputs into growth estimation, a core step in timing silviculture and formulating the cutting strategy
- Silviculture - to enhance the value of the resource
- Harvesting - achieving a successful harvest in terms of the forest owner's health and safety, environmental and commercial objectives

Prior to harvest Inventory was undertaken in the forest and a Total Recoverable Volume was estimated. Early estimates used this figure and as the first rotation crop was harvested actual yield data has refined production estimates.

Management objectives for the next five years

Please refer to the Management Objectives for Ohiwa 2023-2027. These objectives are reviewed annually.

The main management objectives for the next five years are:

1. Construction of roads and landings for the progressing harvest
2. Continuation of log harvesting
3. Replant
4. Work in conjunction with Whakatāne Kiwi Trust in protecting Kiwi in the forest including a Pest Monitoring Program,
5. Continued survey for Kiwi locations, Predator and Production Pest Control
6. Work with Ngati Awa on Production Pest Control (Possums)
7. Work with Interest Groups on Public Access for a revised strategy once Harvest Operations taper off.

Alternative Products

Firewood and Binwood removal from the site is being sought with a local contractor of up to 3000m3 per annum.

Forest Product Waste Minimisation Strategy

Ohiwa Forest currently is favourably located within short lead distances to multiple domestic processing mills inclusive of Kawerau Pulp and Paper mill. As forest residue is under immense public scrutiny there is a strong management focus and associated plan in place to reduce Forest residues both on the landing sites and within the cutover. This is achieved by the following management practices -

- Focus on Value recovery by utilising as much of the tree as possible.
- Minimising breakage by mechanised tree falling.
- Managing cut over waste particularly in the orange and red zones where slash longer than two metres, and with a large-end diameter of more than 10 centimetres, must be removed after harvesting from erosion-prone land unless it is unsafe to do so
- Supply contracts in place with local pulp wood markets inclusive of Oji Solutions billet wood >1.8m, Whakatane Board Mills (KIS Grade) and export pulp markets (KIS and KI)
- Binwood collection resumed July 2025

Logic FSL supply's binwood supply to Kawerau Pulp mill and have also contacted local firewood merchants who have shown an interest in forest residues for firewood supply to the local community.

Operational Plan for the next five years

Below is a list of all operations that are or will be undertaken at Ohiwa Forest in sequence, from the purchase just prior to harvest) in 2023.

Operations are completed by contractors under the direction and supervision of LOGIC FSL.

Harvest Planning

Planning for the harvest of the mature plantation (established 1997) is complete.

The harvest planning process involved several interrelated processes carried out over a variable area.

A considerable amount of time was spent on effectively planning the harvest. Developing the harvest plan begins with understanding the topography of Ohiwa Forest, the intended market for the logs, and the available resources required to get the logs from the forest to the market. It will finish with the successful completion of the harvesting operation.

New facets to Harvesting Planning that Logic FSL have built into its planning processes stemming from experience on the East Coast, is to look at the inherent risk with settings.

These address.

- Higher Risk Earthworks (slopes over 25 deg, or areas requiring end haul)
- Higher risk of slash mobilisation specifically paths to waterways.
- Higher Risk of Sediment Mobilisation
- Preferred Stands to hold for up to 5 years to protect waterways from Slash and Sediment mobilisation.
- Areas that cannot be harvested by any conventional form.
- Areas to retire from replant in productive species.

Consideration is also given to the overall financial feasibly, access to the forest, and state of the market, as well as deciding which harvesting contractor to engage with.

The Harvest Plan is a document and a map that provides clear guidance as to where the roads and landings should be located, what harvesting system(s) to be used. It will show any hazards that were identified in the planning process, as well as note any environmental (or resource consent) requirements.

Working with Whakatane Kiwi Trust it was identified that some cable hauling occurred across a known Kiwi location and plans were amended to minimise any risk.

Building Roads and Landings

Forest roads are required to access the landing to remove the processed logs during harvest. The landings being both placed in the right location as well as the correct size is critical, so the harvest can be completed safely and effectively.

Building roads and landings depends on a lot of factors including: soil type, terrain slope, and available aggregate materials. Roads and their associated embankments and fill slopes are invariably at risk of erosion, especially when used in wet weather so it's critically important the plan will provide protection of the environment.

Roads and landings will be constructed by an earthworks contractor, under supervision by LOGIC FSL. Generally, bulldozers and diggers are used in the construction process.

The landings will accommodate the processing machinery and will be laid out for an efficient flow of logs.

Harvesting

Harvesting will occur in the mature plantation at approximately 80-100ha every year expecting to be completed September 2026. The harvesting has been undertaken by Whakatane-based logging contractors. Methods used will include ground-based, and cable hauling with the most appropriate method used for each location.

Local road users were notified in a letter drop prior to harvest.

Replanting

Replanting will follow harvesting in each winter as areas are progressively harvested as it occurs, with any deviation from that plan for seasonal or operational logistical reasons and boundary rationalisation. This is important for maintaining the soil stabilisation function of the forest.

Cut-over that is deemed acceptable for replant (and not retirement) will be replanted, where practical, within the first winter following harvesting.

The first replanting commenced in August 2025.

Trees were hand planted by a Bay of Plenty based planting crew.

Planting by hand is the most economical method to establish large areas into forestry, and provides employment for many individuals during planting season. Mechanical methods are being developed but are not likely to be needed or successful at Ohiwa.

Seedlings are bare rooted, sourced from Murrays Nursery Wairarapa.

Re-establishment will always aim to use high-quality tree stocks suitable for the site and market.

Supervision of both seedling quality and planting quality is undertaken by LOGIC FSL staff.

Blanking will be undertaken in areas of poor survival in the next season, as determined by the survival survey.

The typical re-establishment regime will take place after harvest and may involve:

- Aerial desiccation spraying of weeds (including naturally regenerated pine seedlings)
- Spot spraying of limited sensitive areas where aerial spraying may not be appropriate
- Planting with genetically improved radiata seedlings
- Spot releasing or aerial releasing where necessary to eliminate competition from weeds

Re-planting considerations

Prior to re-establishment of the tree crop, a review will be conducted to identify and incorporate:

- Boundary changes
- Species choice
- Retirement from productive forest

- Riparian and reserve protection which would provide better outcomes for the plantation forest and the environment.

Wilding spread

A requirement of the NES-CF is that Afforestation of a new species, or any change in species must be evaluated using the 'wilding spread calculator' 5 to ensure that the threshold for spread will not be exceeded. If it is exceeded a Resource Consent must be sought for the establishment of that species.

Logic Forest Solutions use an in-house Wilding Risk Calculator for estimation of Wilding Risk.

Based on the following https://www.mpi.govt.nz/growing-and-harvesting/forestry/national-environmental-standards-for-plantationforestry/wilding-tree-risk-calculator/

Aerial desiccation (pre-plant) Spray

Cutover was, and will be, desiccated prior to replanting. This is to ensure that weed species will not out-compete the radiata seedlings. See the Integrated Pest Management Strategy (IPMS) for Ohiwa Forest for more detail.

Undergrowth in Ohiwa is vigorous with broadleaved weeds and emergent woody shrubs occupying the cutover prior to replant. This competition must be reduced to allow replant seedlings to thrive.

Release spraying (Aerial and 'spot-spraying')

Pre and post-plant sprays are detailed in the Forest Operations Prescriptions.

Cutover that has been replanted may require a release spray due to the vigorous emergent weed species present in the FMU (such as Inkweed). This is to ensure that weed species will not out-compete the radiata seedlings. See the Integrated Pest Management Strategy (IPMS) for Ohiwa Forest for more detail.

Pesticide and chemical usage, storage and disposal

Herbicides were used following harvest and leading into replant in 2025 for crop protection from grasses and other weeds, as well as pest plant control. The intent is to use herbicides as efficiently as possible.

Presently no pesticides targeting insects or mammals are being used.

Logic FSL investigate alternative methods before committing to a chemical solution.

Further detail can be found in the LogicFSL Chemical Use Policy

Silvicultural regime description and justification

The majority of the mature stands have been managed as a Clearwood regime. This process has involved pruning and thinning to waste.

Clearwood is processed by local mills, of which LogicFSL have existing supply contracts locally

The main product is high value timber used in decoration and furniture. While pruning yields a higher value product, it also requires more investment.

Structural Logs grown under the clearwood/framing regime are also processed locally under existing supply contracts.

The structural timber is mostly sold throughout North Island however some products are distributed throughout NZ and the Pacific Islands.

Tree nutrition

Foliar samples will be taken if nutrient deficiency symptoms are observed or expected. Fertiliser* will only be applied if the health and the growth of the trees are significantly affected, or where economic analysis demonstrates a benefit.

Site productivity and tree nutrition are the subject of industry research programmes. Logic Forest Solutions Ltd is an active stakeholder of this. All harvesting entities are financial contributors through the Forest Research Levy Fund.

*Note Fertiliser use is rare in the North Island and not required in the Eastern Bay of Plenty or East Coast.

No fertiliser has been used in Ohiwa Forest at the time of writing of this Management Plan.

Pruning

Pruning will be undertaken in two (2) lifts to 6.5 metres at approximately age 5 and 7. Target Stems per hectare will be from 320-350 sph.

Thinning

Thinning will be undertaken in all regimes. A clear wood stand would have one final thin to 330 sph at age 8 years after the final 2nd lift. There is one thin/final crop selection undertaken on a framing timber stand when trees reach full canopy cover and a height of between 10m -12 m. The target stocking in the framing stands in 450 sph.

All thinning is currently by way of chainsaw and qualified operator. This is cost effective and provides employment for local contractors.

Regulatory checks and procedures for operations

The procedure for regulatory checks is detailed in the *LOGIC FSL Monitoring Plan Public Summary available on the LFSL website https://www.logicfsl.co.nz/*

Local processors are used where possible

Local Mills are used for the processing of structural framing timber.

Pruned logs are also processed in the central Bay of Plenty, which are the closest mills to Ohiwa Forest that produce Clearwood products.

Some logs produced at Ohiwa Forest will not meet the standards that the domestic mills require and will be exported.

Exotic Forest Monitoring programme,

All Monitoring is summarised in Appendix A Monitoring Summary

LOGIC FSL Monitoring Plan Public Summary available on the LFSL website https://www.logicfsl.co.nz/

Exotic Forest Production

Annual Production of the forest is set at approximately 70,000 m3 per annum

As the forest is small and the sustainable cut would be unable to be achieved by the employment of one crew full time it has been decided that the Forest manager will only employ one full time harvest crew to undertake roadline clearance, and clearfell harvest extension the employment within the forest to approximately 2.6 years. Rather than clearfell the forest with multiple crews.

Prior to harvest Inventory was undertaken in the forest and a Total Recoverable Volume was estimated. Early estimates used this figure and as the first rotation crop was harvested actual yield data has refined production estimates.

The Ecological Context of the Ohiwa Management Unit

The Ohiwa FMU Natural and non-plantation area

Biodiversity in the Bay of Plenty Region

The Bay of Plenty still has about 66 percent of its original indigenous forest and scrub cover, but other ecosystem types do not fare as well. Only about 3 percent of our wetland area remains, 26 percent of our dunes (although much of these are heavily modified), and less than 30 percent of our geothermal vegetation.

Amongst the biodiversity that remains we have one or two species and ecosystems that are unique to the Bay of Plenty; including our own variety of kanuka at Thornton, the only known mainland populations (two) of the native broom Carmichaelia Williamsii, and the vast majority of the country's monoao dominated frost flats on the central plateau. Several species reach their natural geographic limits within our region.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council has developed a voluntary programme to empower landowners and community groups to protect valuable sites of native biodiversity across the region.

Logic Forest Solutions will work with the BOP Regional Council on preparing a Biodiversity Programme for the FMU and whether it fits into any of their managed programmes.

https://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/land/biodiversity

Pest problems in the Bay of Plenty Region

Predator Free 2050 is a national goal working towards an Aotearoa where our native species are safe from extinction and thrive.

Within the Bay of Plenty many initiatives exist to control pests.

BOP RC Regional Pest Management Plan

https://atlas.boprc.govt.nz/api/v1/edms/document/A4401965/content

BOP RC Regional Pest Management Plan User Guide

https://atlas.boprc.govt.nz/api/v1/edms/document/A4085091/content

Natural Forest Areas

FMU Ecological District Summary

Taneatua Ecological District 14.02 (Department of Conservation 1987)

Criterion: topography (rolling hills).

TOPOGRAPHY: generally rolling hill country, northern foothills of the Urewera Ranges and undulating coastal ranges draining into Ōhiwa Harbour. Also wide alluvial valleys of the Waimana and Whakatane Rivers.

GEOLOGY: mostly Pleistocene marine sandstone, some Urewera Greywacke comprising mainly sandstones and argillites.

CLIMATE: mild with good rainfall (1400-1600mm p.a.), high sunshine hours; inland valleys frost prone in winter.

SOILS: strongly leached steepland soils from thick deposits of brown ashes over greywacke and younger sedimentary rocks in steeper eastern and southern parts of district; mainly poorly drained, gleyed alluvial soils from greywacke and rewashed pumice on river flats; poorly drained peaty soils in swamps; deep well drained volcanic ash soils from older brown ashes with thin cover of more recent rhyolitic ash (Taupo, Kaharoa) on rolling and hilly land.

VEGETATION: originally forested, much Polynesian clearance; indigenous forest now largely restricted to foothills of Urewera Ranges in S, (rimurata/tawa-rewarewa-pukatea-kamahi forest and rata/tawa-kohekohe-kamahi forest) and generally small remnants elsewhere (kahikatea forest, rewarewa-kanuka-pohutukawa forest and pure pohutukawa forest).

FLORA: southern limit on east coast of mangrove communities (stunted) in Ōhiwa Harbou (105 ha).

BIRDS: Ōhiwa harbour is the most important feeding ground for shore birds in the Bay of Plenty after Tauranga Harbour; many rare Arctic breeding migrants have been recorded there; over 4000 waders in total.

FISH: include short jawed kokopu (Galaxias postvectis).

MODIFICATIONS: much evidence of Polynesian habitation and landscape modification, especially associated with Ōhiwa Harbour; now mostly developed for agriculture, some horticulture; rapidly changing landscape with increasing areas of pine forest.

Natural Forest Resources of the FMU

There are Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species within and surrounding the Ohiwa Forest FMU.

Birds

Kiwi

The Ohiwa Forest area contains North Island Brown Kiwi (*Apteryx mantelli*).

Based on a field survey Whakatane Kiwi Trust suggested the northern and eastern areas of the block be considered as High Priority Zones of kiwi.

While not a listed as RTE (Conservation status: Not Threatened), protection of Kiwi is required under the NESCF and consistent with the values of the Landowner to protect, educate contractors and staff and to support the work of Whakatane Kiwi Trust.

A Pest Control Monitoring and Control Program is in place to gather information on pest types and densities within the forest to enable a focussed Pest Control Program involving traps and bait stations to be deployed.

These plans have been developed by Logic Forest Solutions Ltd in consultation with the Whakatane Kiwi Trust.

For Contractors and Staff working within the FMU a **Kiwi Sign Poster** and a **Kiwi Emergency Plan for Ōhiwa Forestry Block** has been prepared which outlines actions to take when Kiwi are sighted in the FMU.

Refresher training on Rare Threatened or Endangered Species (RTEs) and Kiwi Management was undertaken with Logic Forest Solutions and Whakatane Kiwi Trust onsite in February 2025.

Kiwi Call Surveys are ongoing by the Whakatāne Kiwi Trust.

A comprehensive Camera monitoring system is in place and data is managed by WKT to prepare a targeted trap layout and identify hotspots for Pest and Predator Control. Large mammal identification has led to the possibility of focussed control by Ngati Awa and meat recovery where possible.

Weka

The Ohiwa Forest site contains North Island Weka (*Gallirallus australis greyi* At Risk/Relict) and therefore also has been identified as HVC under the HVC-1 criteria.

This is based on the good numbers of North Island Weka on call counts. identified by the Whakatane Kiwi Trust survey. and anecdotal evidence.

These Weka have repopulated areas near Ohiwa from populations from Matawai through the Waioeka Gorge (Their protection is also required in Regulation 102(1) of the NES-CF).

Weka live in a wide range of habitats and often favour habitat margins. A study by Beauchamp et. al. (1998) showed that no weka (in their study) lived entirely in plantation forest, but always had areas of wetland and native forest in their home range. This suggests that while weka will be present in the pine forest areas, the preferable areas are where native vegetation, and water are present. Weka spend a lot of time in cover including dense vegetation, dense weedy areas, and wood piles

While Weka will be present over the site, management can be focused on existing native remnants.

Falcon

New Zealand Falcon (Bush Falcon - Falco novaeseelandiae (Threatened - Nationally Increasing) were not recorded in the forest and while we will exercise the precautionary approach to their presence, this forest does not represent a concentration of them, and therefore this does not make the block a HCVF.

Fernbird, Spotless crake and Marsh crake calls were played in the wetland to the north of the block, with no response heard.

Freshwater Fish

The NZFFD Fish Spawning Habitats map shows a modelled probability above 50% for Red Finned Bully, Banded Kokopu, and Shortjaw Kokopu. The first two are not threatened, while the Short Jaw Kokopu is RTE (classified as “Nationally Vulnerable”). The short Jaw kokopu potential spawning site is the stream leaving the block to the NW into the Ohineteraraku Scenic Reserve.

This spawning modelling is based on the NIWA New Zealand Freshwater Fish Database (NZFFD). Records from NZFFD show sampling in the places marked on the map below

Figure 2 NZFFD Sites near Ohiwa Forest

In the western site on the Ohineteraraku Stream RTE Species recorded in the NZFFD were Longfin eel, and Shortjaw Kokopu

In the NW sites on the headwaters of the Maraetotara Stream the following RTE species were recorded in the NZFFD. Giant Kokopu, Shortjaw Kokopu. Longfin eel, and Torrentfish.

Stream Health Monitoring

Stream Health Monitoring commenced within the FMU under the ownership of Ingka..

Testing has been conducted at the 2 main streams in Spring and Autumn since November 2023.

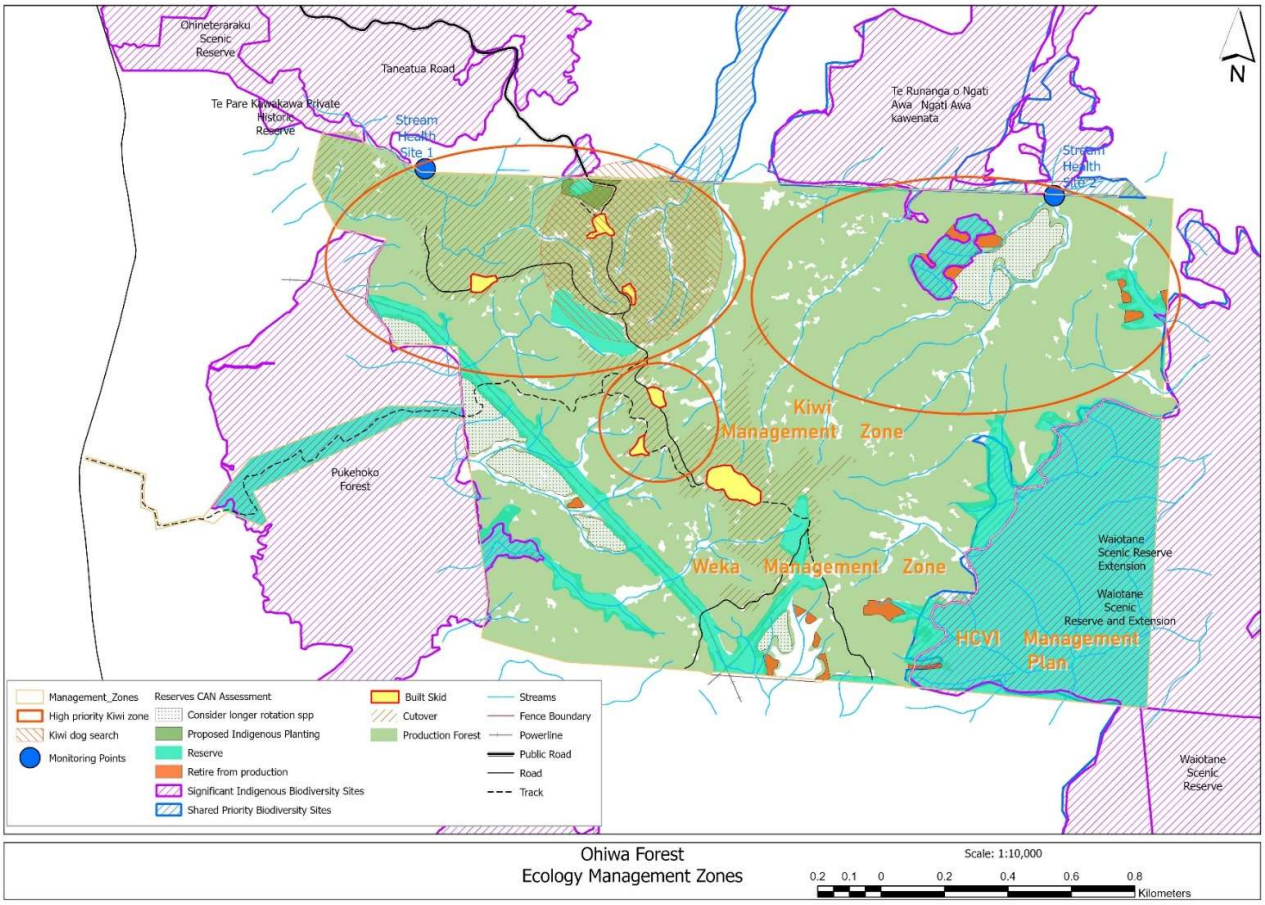


Figure 3 Ecology Management within the Ohiwa FMU

Stream Health Monitoring

Stream Health Monitoring has been carried out 4 times since purchase of the property in the Forest at sites shown below.

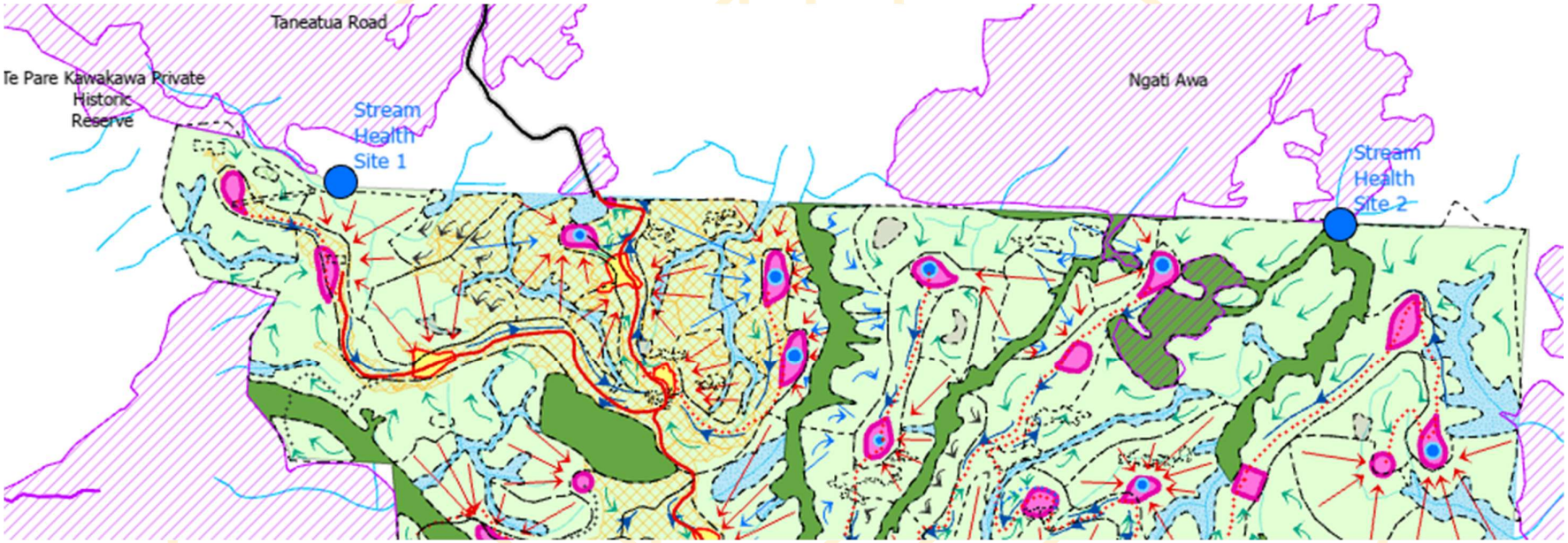
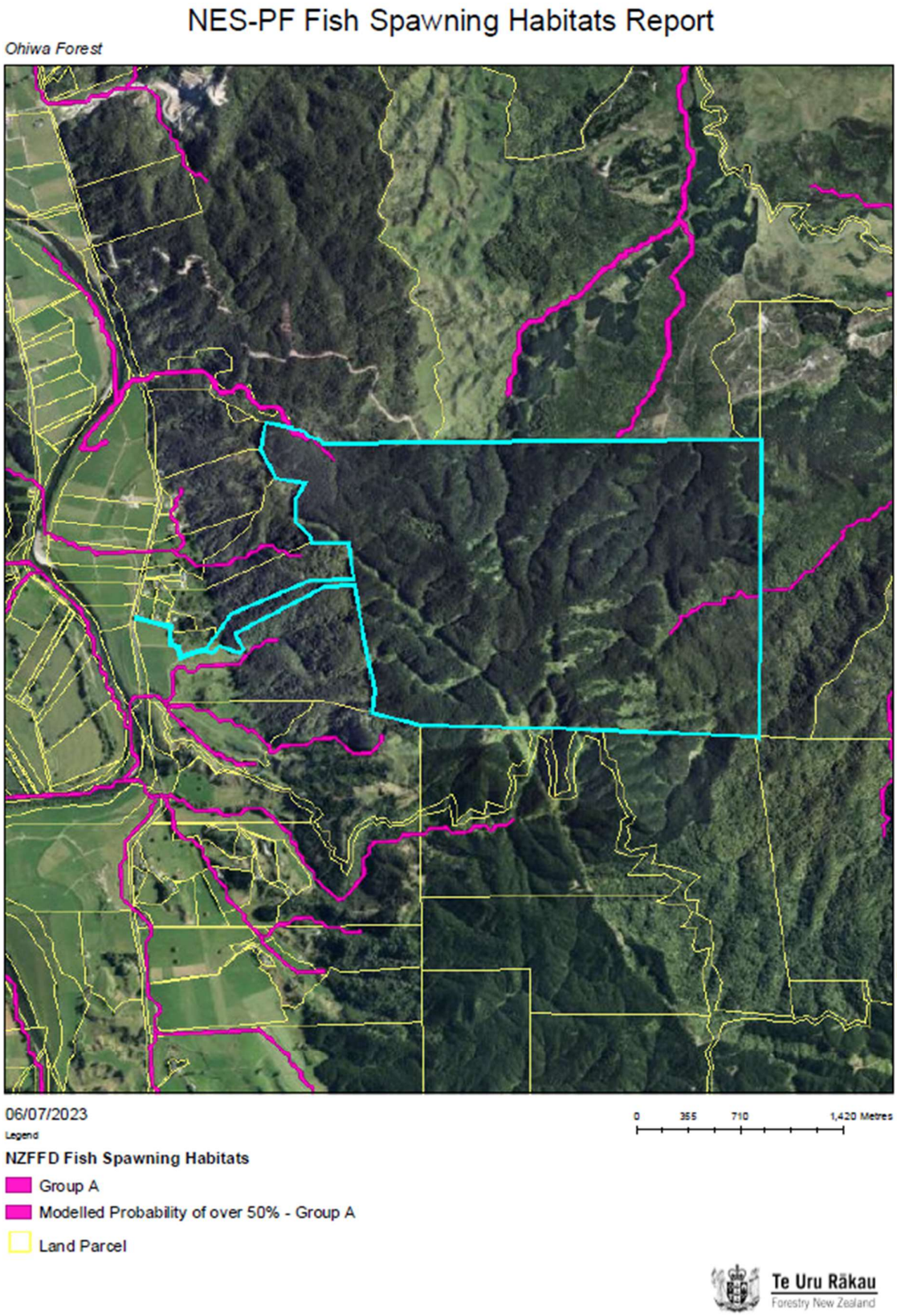


Figure 4 Stream Health Monitoring Sites.

STREAM DATA - SITE 1												
Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
9/11/2023	10.10am	11.7	114	0.77	0.05	4.5	6					
22/04/2024	11.59am	13.9	121	0.75	0.03	1	58					
12/11/2024	10.30am	22.5	121	0.474	0.042	<3	17	<0.001	0.025	0.47	<0.10	0.042
2/05/2025	9:25am	13.7	109	1.26	-	-	91	0.0017	0.008	1.4	0.15	0.017

STREAM DATA - SITE 2												
Date	Time	Temperature	Conductivity	Nitrate mg/L	Phosphate mg/L	TSS mg/L	E.coli MPN/100mL	Nitrite mg/L	FIA (DRP) mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/L	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus mg/L
9/11/2023	2.38pm	13.6	125	0.75	0.09	8.4	25					
22/04/2024	2.45pm	14.7	127	1.33	0.11	0.81	37					
12/11/2024	11:30am	14.1	126	0.397	0.021	<3	20	0.0027	0.004	0.67	0.27	0.021
2/05/2025	11:15am	13.7	106	1.41	-	-	11	0.005	0.005	1.7	0.29	0.068

Monitoring will be repeated each Autumn and Spring



06/07/23

NES-PF Fish Spawning Habitats Report: NZFFD Fish Spawning Habitats

Ohiwa Forest

Common Name	Species Name	Sensitivity	Database Source	NZREACH	Spawn From Date	Spawn To Date
Redfin Bully	Gobiomorphus huttoni	Group A	NZFFD fish habitats	4008504	01 Aug	31 Oct
Banded Kokopu	Galaxias fasciatus	Group A	NZFFD fish habitats	4008504	01 May	30 Jun
Shortjaw Kokopu	Galaxias postvectis	Group A	NZFFD fish habitats	4008504	01 May	30 Jun

06/07/23

NES-PF Fish Spawning Habitats Report: Modelled Probability of over 50% - Group A

Ohiwa Forest

Common Name	Species Name	Sensitivity	Database Source	NZREACH	Spawn From Date	Spawn To Date	Notes
Redfin Bully	Gobiomorphus huttoni	Group A	Modelled	4008504	01 Aug	31 Oct	
Redfin Bully	Gobiomorphus huttoni	Group A	Modelled	4008785	01 Aug	31 Oct	

Plants

In the adjoining Waiotane Scenic Reserve *Peperomia tetraphylla* (At Risk – Naturally Uncommon) has been found as has the orchid species *Bulbophyllum tuberculatum* (At Risk – Naturally Uncommon). These are both "At Risk - Naturally Uncommon".

While a wide range of species were identified, no rare, threatened, or endangered species were found in the FMU.

Ecological Assessment

MR Ecology undertook an Ecological Assessment within the FMU to gather Biodiversity Information to contribute to the Conservation Area Network Programme.

Initial findings were;

The threats and values of two modified primary Tawa, Kohekohe Puriri forest blocks were assessed in Ōhiwa Forest. A wetland through which the access to the forest runs was also assessed. The forest blocks were in good condition with some browsing and minor weed species noted. The wetland(outside of the FMU) has been modified but is still in good condition. Weed species were also identified in the plantation forest. Care when harvesting around the edges of these blocks of indigenous forest is recommended. A 20m setback from any existing native canopy is also recommended when replanting. Minimising damage to these blocks, and in particular the trees of special character within them should be a high priority.

The report Ecological Assessment – Ōhiwa Forest Prepared by Malcolm Rutherford, of MR Ecology for Logic Forest Solutions Ltd November 2023.

Within the Ohiwa Forest the Bay of Plenty Regional Council has identified areas totalling 51 hectares as Significant Natural Areas (SNA's). These areas are mostly outside of areas of production.

An SNA is an area that has significant indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna. A SNA may include remnant native bush or native forests, wetlands, frost flats, lakes and rivers, or geothermal vegetation. SNAs may also have other values such as a landscape area of particular scenic interest.

These SNA's extend outside of the Forest Boundaries in an area that is well covered in representative samples of Indigenous Forest and Significant Natural Areas.

Ongoing work for the FMU will be to build on the Ecological Assessment with information currently sought from Department of Conservation, and studies such as SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS IN THE COASTAL ENVIRONMENT OF BAY OF PLENTY REGION Contract Report No. 2837, February 2013. Wildlands Ltd.

https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/523556/significant-natural-areas-in-the-coastal-environment-of-bay-of-plenty-region.pdf

Areas identified by BOP Regional Council and visited (where practical) in the report preparation show that with some simple practice these areas can be protected more than adequately, and with the focus of an Forestry Certified Company, can be enhanced.

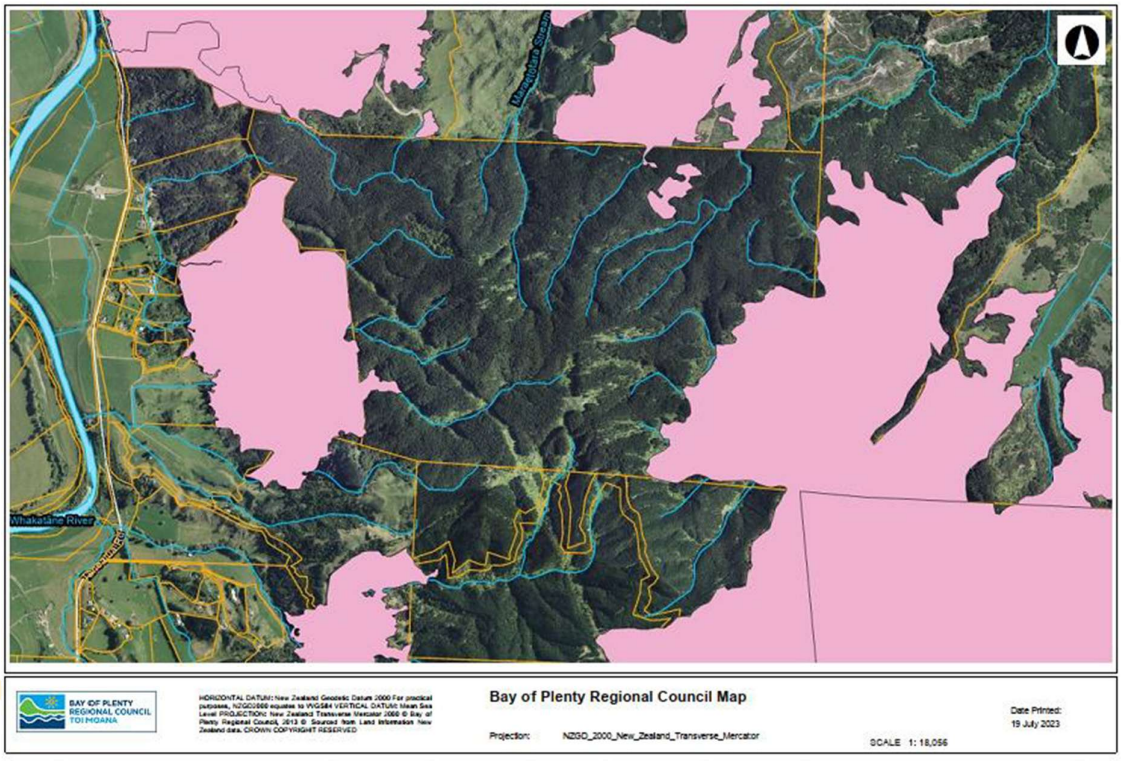


Figure 5 Significant Natural Areas Identified by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council near Ohiwa Forest.

Initial Assessment of Reserve Conservation Area Networks (CAN) as per Principle 6 within the FMU

Reserve CAN Assessment	Area (Ha)	Multiplier	CAN Area (Ha)	CAN Area %
Retire	2.6	1.0	2.6	0.7%
Reserve	86.4	1.0	86.4	23.5%
Replant Radiata	226	-	-	0
Replant long rotation/Permanent	1.6			
Not reserve	50	-	-	0
Total	366.6		89.5	***24.3% of FMU***

The second stage of Ecological Assessment will involve management plans for HCVF Areas and Reserves within the Forest.

Measures to conserve and/or restore: Rare and threatened species and habitats

Biodiversity Interests of Ohiwa Forest

The Ohiwa Forest area contains Kiwi.

A Kiwi management plan for Ohiwa Forest is in place that outlines the actions that will be taken to conserve and recover kiwi in the forest prior to and during the harvesting planned in the forest block commencing November 2023. The plan has been developed by Logic Forest Solutions Ltd in consultation with the Whakatane Kiwi Trust and other stakeholders.

There are also Weka and Ruru (Morepork) in large numbers and many songbirds.

Weka has been identified to have designated the Forest an HCV 1 status.

An Ecologist has been engaged to undertake Assessments of potential reserve areas, develop plan, and implement and monitor restoration of these areas. Other biodiversity Programs could evolve from this information.

Biodiversity Stakeholders in the FMU

Logic Forest Solutions have initiated a Biodiversity Stakeholder Group for consultation and advice on Biodiversity matters and activity within the Ohiwa FMU.

The group consists of representatives from Whakatane Kiwi Trust, Halo project (Whakatane), Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Department of Conservation, Whakatane District Council Korehāhā Whakahau (Ngati Awa led Pest Control program), Ingka Investment Management NZ Ltd, a contract Ecologist, and Logic Forest Solutions Ltd.

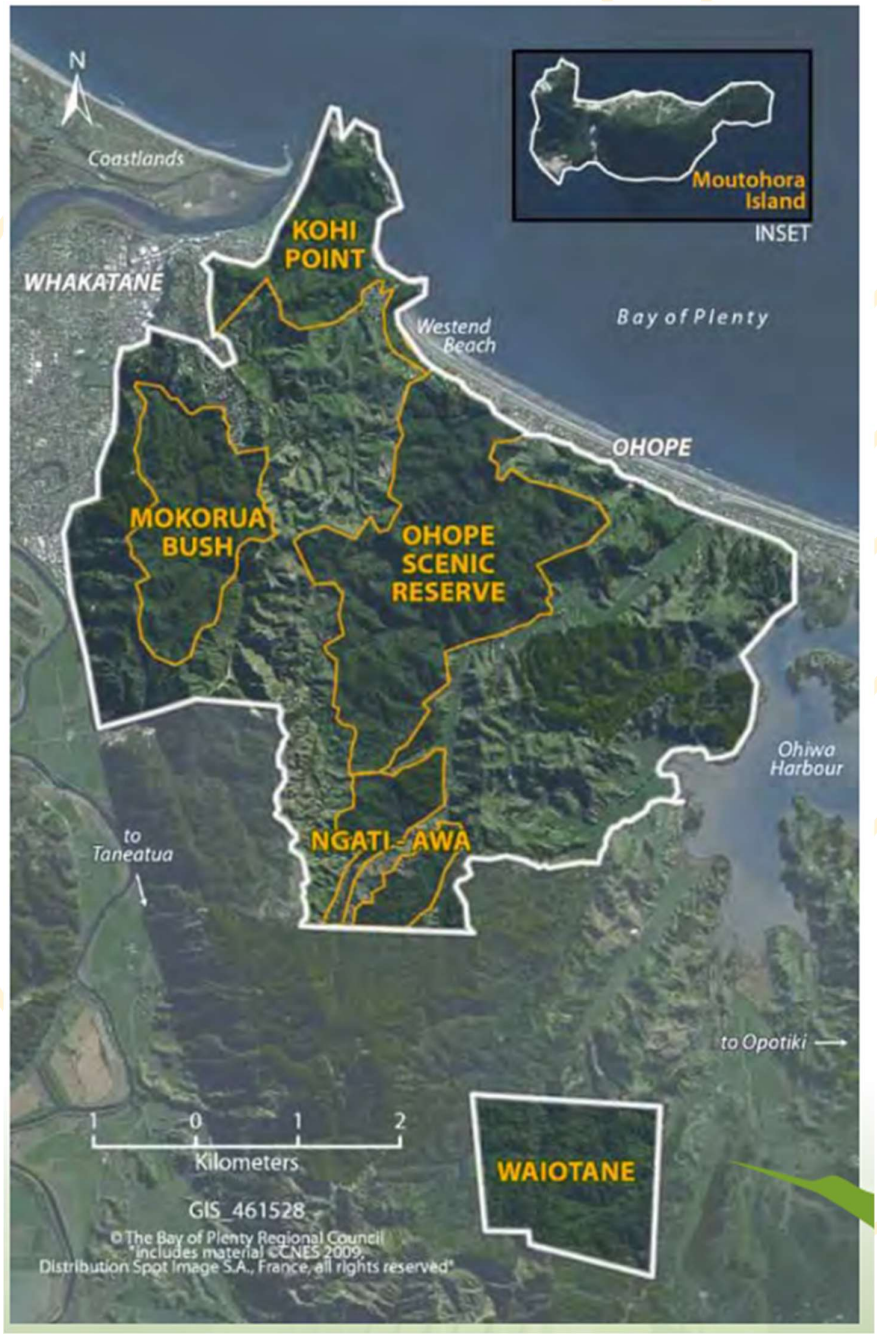
Consultation has taken place on RTE Monitoring, Pest Monitoring and control, HCV, Activity rules for SNA's, Public Access and the Conservation Area Network.

Whakatane Kiwi Trust

Whakatāne Kiwi Trust Pest carry out Predator Control around and within the forest.

From October 2024 LFSL has engaged Whakatāne Kiwi Trust to carry out an extensive Forest Monitoring and Pest Control Network which will identify RTE species and Pest numbers and location and then target control to protect Biodiversity Values and High Conservation area Values. See Appendix A below.

Monitoring commenced on the agreed Pest Monitoring and Control Plan in October 2024 and is ongoing.

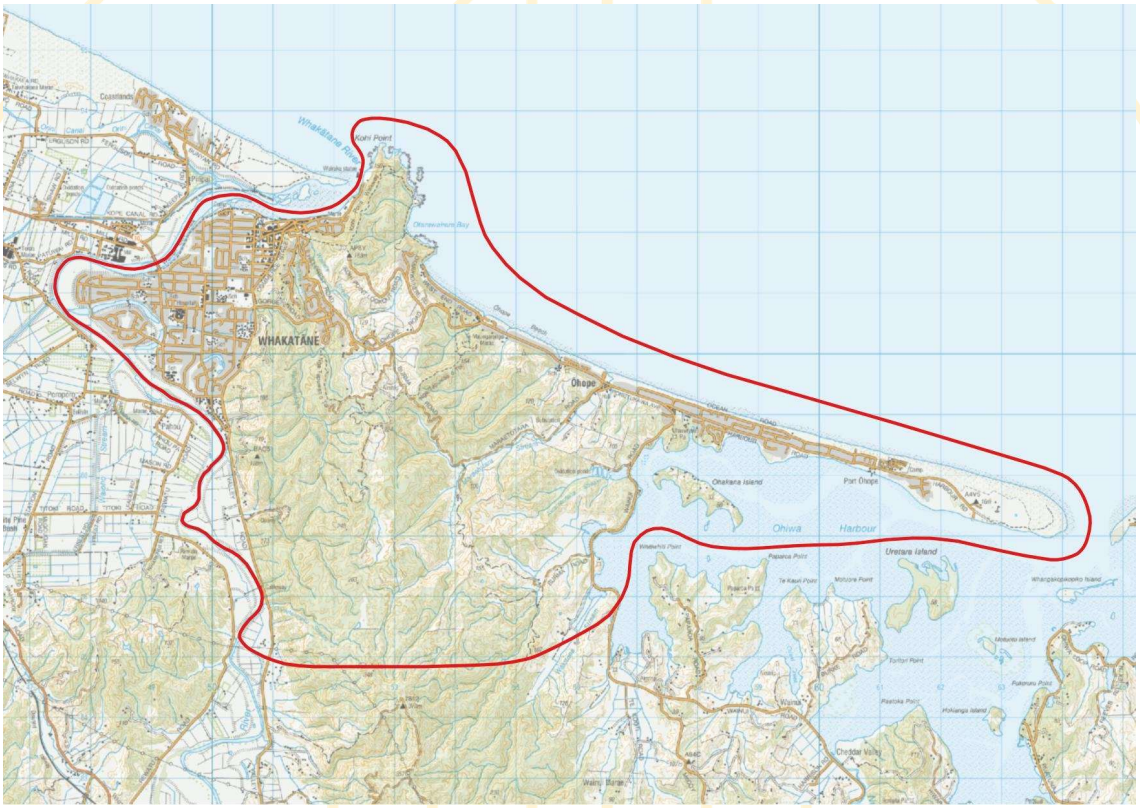


Korehāhā Whakahau

Korehāhā Whakahau the Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa's Korehāhā Whakahau project's object is to remove possums from a 4,700ha area around Whākatane while creating jobs and building iwi capacity. (https://www.projects.ngatiawa.iwi.nz/korehaha-whakahau)

Logic Forest Solutions are working with them on their needs involving the forest block.

Logic FSL and Ingka Investments New Zealand will engage with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa to discover where the Ohiwa Forest sits in their plans and whether it would be mutually beneficial to formally align with the project. At present the Korehāhā Whakahau team is focussed on completing their funded work and will revisit opportunities to work with LFSL in Ohiwa once obligations to their Rohe are complete.



The combined interests of the Korehāhā Whakahau project and the work of the Whakatane Kiwi Trust would give an improved coverage to the Pest Control efforts of both parties.

HALO Whakatane

HALO Whakatāne is a community led conservation project in the Eastern Bay of Plenty aiming to create a sanctuary around Whakatāne. Our kaiārahi is the tīeke, saddleback, which is an indicator species that is very sensitive to mammalian predation.

HAL Whakatane are undertaking operations adjacent to the forest and Logic FSL have included them in consultation for Ohiwa Forest.

Currently tīeke are found in pest predator free areas such as Moutohorā (Whale Island). The real measure of HALO's success will be whether or not our environment here in Whakatāne is healthy enough to tautoko tīeke.

https://www.halowhakatane.org.nz/about

Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Whakatane District Council

As part of the biodiversity advice group we have received useful information on the reserves surrounding the FMU and what we can expect within the FMU.

We will continue to work towards involving these Councils in restoration efforts.

Biodiversity Stakeholder Group HCV 1-3

Logic FSL have developed a Biodiversity Group of Stakeholders including Whakatane Kiwi Trust, HALO Whakatane, Korehaha Whakahau (Ngati Awa led Possum Control Program), Bay of Plenty Regional Council, and the Department of Conservation

Consultation on the High Conservation (HCV) 1-3 classes, and initail Reserves Conservation Area Network (CAN) of the Forest Stewardship Council Standards has been undertaken with this group and the Ohiwa Forest has been classed as HCV 1 for the presence of Weka. Currently there is no sound knowledge that Weka are not throughout the entire Parcel so it is being treated as all HCV 1 under the precautionary approach at the moment. A significant Monitoring Programme is planned to gauge this.

Species Management Plans

The Biodiversity Group of stakeholders will advise and assist Logic FSL on review of Species Management Plans for rare threatened or endangered species within, or expected, to be present, within Ohiwa Forest.

Pest Management

Staff carry out pest control on large mammals (ex-domestic cattle, deer) on an as-needed basis. Recreational Hunting is limited within the forest due to issues with Poaching and trespass, and the need for Kiwi Aversion trained dogs.

Whakatāne Kiwi Trust Pest carry out Predator Control around, and now within, the FMU. This will be extended in October 2024 to a comprehensive Monitoring Programme and Pest trapping network.

The Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa's Korehāhā Whakahau project's object is to remove possums from a 4,700ha area around Whākatane while creating jobs and building iwi capacity.

Korehāhā Whakahau carry out extensive Predator Control Programs adjacent to the property, and Logic Forest Solutions will work with them resources can be engaged within the forest. At present their focus is possums and a 100 m buffer into the forest.

Wilding conifers Management Ohiwa Forest

https://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/pests/pest-plants/shrubs-and-trees/wilding-conifers

Wilding conifers are any introduced conifer tree, established by natural means, unless it is being managed as a crop tree within a forest plantation, and does not create any greater risk of wilding conifer spread to adjacent or nearby land than the forest plantation that it is a part of.

The various wilding conifer species present in New Zealand are classified as either Sustained Control or Progressive Containment pests, as outlined in the Wilding Confer Table below:

Sustained Control species	Progressive Containment species
Any introduced conifer tree not listed as a Progressive Containment species. This includes, but is not limited to: • **Radiata Pine (Pinus radiata)** • Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) • Bishops pine (Pinus muricata) • Maritime pine (Pinus pinaster) • Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa) • Corsican pine *(Pinus nigra)*	• Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) • Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris) • European larch *(Larix decidua)* • Dwarf mountain pine *(Pinus mugo)* • Mountain pine (Pinus unicinata)

Sustained Control

Sustained Control pests are well established in the region and preventing the spread is no longer a realistic objective. Management focuses on reducing general impacts of the pest. Landowners/occupiers are responsible for the control of these pest species on their land. Council may enforce control.

Occupiers must destroy wilding conifers if they are either within 200m of any property boundary where the adjoining occupier is also controlling them OR if required by a written direction from an authorised person.

Logic Forest Solutions have a **Wilding Tree Incursion Management Policy** which identifies the Pest problem, the Regulatory requirements around Wilding Pines, the methods Logic FSL use to predict spread, and the steps to meet control standards and record keeping.

LFSL will initiate, upon permission of surrounding landowners, drone surveys of Wilding Spread annually.

Hunting & Pest Control

Recreational (if any) hunting is be managed via Logic's permit access system and issued as required. We would also advise:

- No camping or fires to be permitted within the forest.
- No forest access will be issued in times of High Fire Risk.
- No forest access will be granted whilst forest operations are undertaken in the forest.
- No dogs allowed **AT ALL** within Ohiwa Forest

Public Access will be reviewed late 2026 to start discussions with interest groups on some formal access arrangements in preparation for the end of the current harvest stage.

For more details dee the **Ohiwa Forest Public Access Policy**

https://www.logicfsl.co.nz/contact-and-careers

If you would like to enquire about access please phone +64 (0)6 863 2447
office@logicfsl.co.nz

Monitoring Plans

Logic FSL will base its management and operational decisions on the results of monitoring.

LFSL has in place a Monitoring Plan for the FMU.

This will include the results and methods of monitoring for Kiwi Activity and Pest Monitoring.

The results of Pest Monitoring will drive the design of the Pest Control Plan with assistance in preparation from the Whakatane Kiwi Trust, and the Kiwi Trust will advise on areas and the operations of Pest Control to meet the objectives of the Kiwi Management Plan (and by default the Weka Managment Plan) and be involved in its implementaion.

The Pest Control Plan will include managment of production pests, and plant pests, alongside Predator Control actions to meet the requirements of a wider Integrated Pest Managment Strategy (IPMS).

Pest Monitoring and Management (For more detail see LFSL Pest Monitoring and Control Plan Ohiwa Forest)

Factor Monitored	Monitoring Activity	Monitoring Requirement: Certification Criteria	Frequency/Due Date	Responsible party/Method	Key Identified Objective
Kiwi Management Plan Monitoring Schedule - Kiwi Survey	Establish monitoring for kiwi and predators:	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	Completed 7th to the 26th of August, 2023	Logic Forest Solutions Ltd (LFSL) and Whakatane Kiwi Trust (WKT)	Environment
Kiwi Monitoring Whakatane Kiwi Trust	Carry out initial monitoring for kiwi and predators	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	**November 2023-August 2024** Completed	LFSL and WKT	Environment
Prepare a Pest Monitoring and Management Plan for all Pests and HCV1 species	Pest Monitoring and Management Plan	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	**July 2024-August 2024** Completed	LFSL and WKT	Environment
Pest Monitoring and Management Plan	Install a Pest monitoring & trapping network: Install Cameras and Traps	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	**September 2024 – October 2024** Completed	LFSL and WKT	Environment
Pest Monitoring and Management Plan	Initial trap work to enact HCV 1 protection Plan	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	**September 2024 – October 2024** Completed	LFSL and WKT	Environment

Pest Monitoring and Management Plan	Gather data for full Pest Control Plan;	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	**September 2024 – October 2024** Completed	LFSL and WKT	Environment
Pest Monitoring and Management Plan	Analyse results and tailor full trap rollout October-March and/or culling requirements for large animals	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	**October 2024** Completed	LFSL and WKT	Environment
Pest Monitoring and Management Plan	Full Pest Control Plan rollout; Seasonal monitoring and control variations as needed. Annual trap audits, Trap Capture data, random camera monitoring results. Maintain trap checks of predator traps by skilled trapper	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	**November 2024-** .Ongoing fortnightly	WKT	Environment
Pest Monitoring and Management Plan	Respond to roaming or problem dogs in the forest within 2 days of issue becoming known (in conjunction with Logic FS Ltd & WDC animal control)	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	Pulse live capture trapping As required	WKT	Environment
Pest Monitoring and Management Plan	Rodent/Possum/Predator monitoirng	Rare and threatened species populations and habitat, Integrated Pest Control. (Criterion 6.4, 6.6,	Pulse live capture trapping	WKT	Environment

		Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);			
Pest Monitoring and Management Plan	Control, Monitoring and Revision.	(Criterion 6.4, 6.6, Principle 8, Principle 9 Criterion 10.3, 10.7 Appendix H);	2025-2029	LFSL and WKT	Environment

Operational Biodiversity Plans

Operational Plans prepared for use in the FMU ;

- Kiwi Management Plan (October 2023)
- Weka Management Plan (August 2024)
- HCV 1 Plan (Augsut 2024)
- Fish Management Plans (September 2024)
- Conservation Area Network Management Plan (Reserves, HCV1 & Weka) in progress
- LFSL & WKT Pest Monitoring and Control Plan (September 2024)

High Level Plans are developed with multiple stakeholders and align to goals and objectives, and will have budgets developed and approved by the forest owner.

These will be prepared, reviewed, and agreed so they will require little amendment between reviews.

Communications on these plans are preferred as emails so all stakeholders can be consulted if needed, and must include;

LFSL Managing Director, Ben Williams. *benl@logicfsl.co.nz*

LFSL Senior Technical Forester Richard Heikell *r.heikell@logicfsl.co.nz*

Operational Plans

Operational Plans are developed from High Level Plans and budgets.

They should be an annual plan or an operational period plan.

These involve day-to-day communications on crew movements, access to the forest, and issues areounf these which can normally be made without involvement of all stakeholders.

Natural Hazards and Risks

Natural Hazards Management Plan

LFSL has a **Natural Hazards Management Plan** in place to prepare for effects of the Natural Hazards prevalent in the FMU Region including

- Prolonged or intense rainfall e.g. flooding, landslide. Notable examples within our management area in the Bay of Plenty region include the Matata floods of 2005 and the Edgecumbe floods of 2017.
- The Whakatāne, Ōhope and Matatā Escarpments are all prone to slips.
- Volcanoes and earthquakes e.g. ground shaking, landslide, liquefaction, tsunami. A notable example of a large earthquake was the 1987 Edgecumbe earthquake, which was a magnitude 6.5.
- Whakaari (White Island) is an active volcano of the coast of Whakatane which erupted in 2019.

A copy of an **Emergency Plan** for Ohiwa Forest is kept with the crews onsite and is also contained in the contractor pack that all contractors should have with them when working on-site. The plan outlines: emergency procedures, Logic FSL staff contact details, maps of the property and escape routes.

Social Context of the FMU Region

Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in Principle 2 to 6 and Principle 9; results of assessments

Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9. results of assessments.

Social Context of the Eastern Bay of Plenty

The Whakatāne, Kawerau and Ōpōtiki Districts make up the Eastern Bay of Plenty with a current population of 56,370 across urban, coastal, and rural areas.

Population of the wider Bay of Plenty Region is 347,700, 6.8% of New Zealand

Population Growth is 1.1 % compared to the rest of NZ at 0.2%

Māori Population 103,390 2% growth in 2022 and is 29% of the region's total population.

Mean Income is $63,695 6.5% growth in 2022.

Mean Māori Income is $57,600 5.6% growth in 2022.

Median House Value is $930,000 vs. $890,000 New Zealand

Source: https://www.bayofconnections.com/information-hub/

Māori in the Bay of Plenty

Regional Labour Market and Socio-Economic Profile prepared by the MBIE Regional Skills Leadership Group secretariat August 2021 identified that Māori are more likely to be employed in lower skilled occupations, making them more susceptible to economic downturns and shocks. This is the case both nationally and in the BOP. Māori make up more than 40 percent of the population in the Eastern Bay and Rotorua, where the unemployment rate is higher.

https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/17895-bay-of-plenty-regional-labour-market-and-socio-economic-profile

Māori make up nearly two thirds (62%) of Kawerau's population and nearly half (44%) of Whakatāne's.

This is significantly higher than for New Zealand (16.5%) as a whole. The Māori population in both Districts has a median age of 26.3 years, which is much younger than for New Zealand's population overall. The largest cohort of Māori in both Districts are aged 14 years and below.

The overall population of is ageing. Currently 18% of people are aged 65+ years, with this cohort expected to make up 30% of the population by 2043. An ageing population will increase demand for smaller dwellings and retirement village facilities close to amenities and centres. This trend towards smaller households (1.3 persons) will further increase demand for housing.

Additional demand for housing can be expected in the next two decades as this cohort ages and looks to set up households of their own.

Sourced from; https://www.whakatane.govt.nz/sites/www.whakatane.govt.nz/files/documents/whakatane_and_kawerau_spatial_plan_-_people_communities_foundation_report_a2380973.pdf

Social Problems of the Region

Whakatāne-Kawerau Spatial Plan Foundation Paper – People and Communities May 2022 noted that Safety and wellbeing was identified as the key challenge facing Whakatāne - Kawerau, while the economy, community, services and facilities were also identified as key issues. Threats to safety and wellbeing were identified as coming from gangs, crime, natural hazards, alcohol, and drugs. Poverty, wealth distribution, and the cost of living were also identified as safety and wellbeing issues. *https://www.whakatane.govt.nz/sites/www.whakatane.govt.nz/files/documents/whakatane_and_kawerau_spatial_plan_-_people_communities_foundation_report_a2380973.pdf*

Principle sources of employment in the region.

The Eastern Bay of Plenty provides employment in the following key sectors:

- Dairy,
- Horticulture,
- Forestry,
- Wood processing,
- Aquaculture
- There is Māori industry and investment, across all of the employment sectors listed above.

In the wider Bay of Plenty Region, the unemployment rate is 4% compared to the rest of NZ at 3.3%

Employment Growth is 3.3% compared to the rest of NZ at 3%

Source: https://www.bayofconnections.com/information-hub/

Social Impact Assessment

Logic Forest Solutions don't currently see the need for a social impact assessment for the current Harvesting at Ohiwa Forest. As Forestry is a large part of the region and the forest was established in 1997 where the largest Social Impact would have occurred. The forest will be replanted following harvest and local Contractors are employed in the Harvest, and likely, in the subsequent replanting.

Social Context of the Forest

Forest History

The forest estate was previously owned by Ohiwa Forest Partnership and has never been a certified forest.

Ingka Investment Management NZ Limited purchased the Forest in 2023.

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd was appointed the Forest Manager in 2023.

Current Social Profile

The predominant land uses surrounding the forests are pastoral farms and plantation forest, with small rural towns servicing the predominantly rural communities.
The forests contribute to the social profile of the area. They are privately owned. There is a modest contribution to the local economy by way of added incremental employment.

Associations with Tangata Whenua

See below

Culturally Significant Waterways

(Information from the Ngati Awa Environmental Management Plan 2020)

Ngati Awa Iwi considers all rivers and streams as culturally significant.

Whakatāne River

The Whakatāne River in particular is subject to statutory acknowledgements within the Ngāti Awa Settlement.

The Whakatāne River and its banks have been occupied by the ancestors of Ngāti Awa and is a life and spiritual source for its people.

The Whakatāne River was valued by Ngāti Awa as a source of food including eels, kākahi, oysters, fish, and whitebait. It was also used by Ngāti Awa to transport goods to and from the inland settlements of the iwi.

Ōhiwa Harbour

The Ōhiwa harbour has provided Ngāti Awa hapū with an abundance of fish and shellfish such as flounder, kahawai, mussels, pipi, cockles, scallops, and oysters. The harbour was also rich in bird life and building material.

Throughout the years Ngāti Awa have exercised custodianship over the harbour and have imposed rāhui when appropriate, restricting the taking of mussels, scallops, and other kaimoana.

The Ōhiwa Harbour Implementation Forum has members from the three Councils (BOPRC, ODC, WDC), representatives of local Iwi (including Ngāti Awa) and other invited representatives such as the Department of Conservation and Fisheries Ministries.

The Ōhiwa Harbour Strategy 2014 guides Forum actions.

Heritage and Māori Interests of Ohiwa Forest

There are currently no known Treaty of Waitangi Claims on the FMU.

Heritage Assessment

Ingka Investments New Zealand Ltd purchased the property as a Harvest-ready Forest in 2023.

Gathering information on its Heritage status prior to establishment has been difficult.

Upon purchase, Logic Forest Solutions engaged In Situ Heritage to provide Archaeological Advice which was provided in September 2023. (ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVICE – ŌHIWA FOREST HARVEST, TANEATUA ROAD, WHAKATĀNE 14th September 2023).

InSitu Heritage assessed there are no recorded archaeological sites in Ōhiwa Forest, in the production area they were asked to assess.

However, there is a site located in the unused and undeveloped accessway.

A full site record has been obtained from In Situ and relocation of the site and marking was carried out by Ngati Hokupu and LFSL Staff in 2025. There are currently no scheduled works for that area.

There are three archaeological sites recorded close to the forest boundary The nearest of the recorded sites is 56 metres north of the project area.

InSitu Heritage also reviewed recently captured LiDAR, as well as modern and historical aerial photographs and survey plans were inspected for features consistent with archaeological sites. The review found no evidence of unrecorded archaeological sites in Ōhiwa Forest. Review of the LiDAR data shows that the terrain within Ōhiwa Forest consists primarily of narrow ridges, interspersed by steep gullies with shallow un-navigable waterways, making it an unlikely area for Māori settlement.

Recorded archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape tend to cluster on the low foothills above the Whakatāne River to the west, or on the ridges overlooking Ōhiwa Harbour, located 2.5 kilometres east of the forest. In addition, the LiDAR shows that Ōhiwa Forest has been heavily modified by prior bulldozing for tracks visible on most of the ridge lines.

InSitu Heritage recommendations were:

- Insitu Heritage consider there is very low risk of effects on archaeological values from the proposed harvesting works, Logic Forest Solutions Ltd does not require a prior archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand
- an Archaeological Site Discovery Protocol should be used during all ground disturbances. (Logic have this in place, see below.)
- Any archaeological features that may be encountered are subject to the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- This advice relates to physical evidence of past human activity. Advice about Māori cultural values can only be appropriately obtained from iwi/hapū representative.

Logic Forest Solutions have an existing Accidental Discovery Protocol which has been communicated to the Staff and Crews on Site as required above.

In communications with Ngati Awa, as a key Stakeholder and neighbour to the forest, Logic FSL has agreed to align our own Accidental Discovery Protocol with that of Ngati Awa.

Along with aligning our policies Logic FSL will work with Ngati Awa on a Cultural Values assessment for the site.

Logic FSL will also work with Ngati Awa to develop a detailed Memorandum of Understanding including a Communication Plan which outlines the many-faceted and complex interactions that Ngati Awa have as a key Stakeholder.

A facilitation session with an extensive Agenda was completed April 2024.

A Partnership Agreement is currently being considered by Ngati Awa.

Aligning of Environmental Objectives of the Forest Owner and the Ngati Awa is outlined in the Environmental Policies, Objectives and Verifiable Targets for the Forest.

Stakeholders of the FMU

Neighbour interests in Ohiwa Forest

The largest Stakeholders within the FMU are;

Ngati Awa Group Holdings Ltd – covered above

Brosnahan Family

Rob Brosnahan is the landowner located on the Northern side of Ohiwa Forest. LogicFSL currently have an access agreement for the 1st rotation of forest produce expected to be approx. >150,000 tons out of Ohiwa Forest commencing early November 2023 and extending to the completion of harvesting expected in approx. 3 years' time. This access agreement also allows for the supply of aggregate from Blue Rock Quarry which is also owned by the Brosnahan Family and operated via Waiotahi Contractors.

The Biodiversity advice group

As outlined above Logic Forest Solutions have initiated a Biodiversity Stakeholder Group for consultation and advice on Biodiversity matters and activity within the Ohiwa FMU. With the diverse interests, important Biodiversity and surrounding reserve and representative areas this group is seen as an important Stakeholder

Health and Safety

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd (LFSL) is committed to providing, so far as is reasonably practicable, a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health and wellbeing of its employees, contractors, clients, and other key stakeholders. Every person working at or alongside LFSL must take reasonable care of his or her own safety and the safety of others.

Health and safety policy for employees and contractors is available for Staff and Contractors.

Auditing is scheduled as per the Monitoring Plan and is covered on every Site Visit and observation by LFSL Staff. Twice monthly full audits by the harvesting supervisor to ensure that contractors have up to date health, safety and wellbeing systems and to observe these systems in action.

Harvesting operations health, safety and wellbeing policies and procedures can be found in the **Contractor Induction Booklet** as outlined under general and critical rules. These rules and the contents of the booklet are the minimum standard alongside the Approved Code of Practice for Safety and Health in Forestry Operations (ACoP) and national current best practice guides for

contractors. The induction booklet is reviewed and updated annually to ensure that it is current and covers all content that is required. Contractors are required to have their own health and safety plan, which should at minimum meet and ideally exceed the LFSL policies.

Incident Reporting

Every contractor maintains an incident and near miss register. All near-misses, incident and accidents must be reported to the health and safety manager to go to the accident register as per the process in the Health & Safety Manual.

LFSL review property damage, near-misses, incidents, and accidents to stop or reduce the chances of the same or similar incidents happening again.

LFSL prides itself on its safety culture and actively endeavour to **"Stand in the Gap".**

Corrective Actions

Corrective Actions will be issued on the appropriate forms for any non-compliance including but not limited to the following:

- Safety breach or breach of a critical rule.
- Environmental breach.
- Property damage
- Deficiencies or improvements that can be made following an accident investigation.

The severity of the non-conformance will determine the corrective action given.

Health and safety on site

Employees, sub-contractors, and service providers are made aware of site-specific hazards during their site induction. All visitors to Ohiwa must sign in and state their intentions at the entry gate using the QR code. This allows LFSL employees to monitor individuals who are on the worksite and respond if someone does not check out at the end of the day.

Health Checks

All employees will be provided with the opportunity to complete an annual health check. All contractors should provide the same opportunity to their employees.

Training

LOGIC FSL maintain a record of contractors that hold qualifications for high-risk jobs, to ensure that contractors are capable of completing the job they are being hired to do.

Contractor employee's training records can be accessed through the Competenz Training Portal. The trainers have access to LOGIC FSL employee's records of learning, and a separate record of courses and competencies is kept that covers first aid, traffic control/STMS, general requirements etc.

Employment

Contracts for employees and contractors are legal, satisfying the needs of New Zealand legislation.

At this stage all contracts are individual, with no collective negotiation undertaken with a union. Union membership is not discouraged, and access is not denied if requested. See below.

Employees (Staff) have individual employment Contracts.

LOGIC FSL policy on unions

Employees of LOGIC FSL and employees of contractors that LOGIC FSL hires are entitled to and welcome to join a union if they wish. LOGIC FSL and its staff will not discriminate against any worker that is represented by a union. Where workers are union members, wage bargaining can occur though a collective process. LOGIC FSL will enter negotiations with a union for wage bargaining or dispute resolution in good faith.

Unions must liaise and negotiate with the Managing Director.

Dispute resolution procedure/process

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd dispute resolution processes for employees, clients, and stakeholders. Please refer to the LOGIC FSL Disputes Resolution Summary for more detail.

https://www.logicfsl.co.nz/sustainability

Chemical Use Policy

Under current conditions in NZ the use of agrichemicals is an essential tool in the establishment and protection of plantation forests. However, Logic will seek to minimise chemical use as far as practical and use the least hazardous formulations available whilst maintaining forest health and productivity.

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd promotes the reduction of chemical use in its forests through:

- feedback on current operations from managers and field staff.
- research into the effectiveness of non-chemical alternatives, integrated pest management control, and reduction in chemical use and toxicity.
- continuous review of the Chemical register and usage.

Logic Forest Solutions Ltd will manage the use of Agrichemicals in accordance with:

- Forest Certification systems Principles and Criteria
- Relevant Legislation – Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act, and the Health and Safety at Work Act, and any attendant regulations.
- Regional and District plans.
- NZ Standard for the management of Agrichemicals *NZS 8409:2021*
- Industry Best Practice Guidelines.

Chemical Records

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) has a specific policy in place for managing chemical pesticides, which includes requirements for record keeping https://connect.fsc.org/forest-management-certification/pesticides-policy.

FSC requires forest managers to document regarding chemical use:

- **The Chemical Used:** This includes both the trade name and the active ingredient
- **Quantity:** The amount of the active ingredient used.
- **Dates of Application:** Keep track of when the chemicals were applied.
- **Target Species:** Document what pest or problem the chemicals were intended to address.
- **Application Method:** How the chemicals were applied should be recorded (e.g.,spot spraying, broadcast).
- **Location and Area:** Record where the chemicals were used, and the size of the area treated.
- **Reason for Use:** Document the justification for using chemical pesticides.

Chemical (Active Ingredient) use rates per hectare are collated for reporting annually for the period ending 30 June of each year.

Fuel, Oil, and Hazardous Waste Management

The Ohiwa Contractors manage Fuel and Oil on site by the following means;

The Harvesting contractor, **A Edwards Contracting Ltd** sources Oils through Bay Of Plenty Oils.

Waste oil is removed from site in 20L drums by Gone Bush Ltd – Paul Flemming

These drums are then returned to the oil supplier to be recycled.

The Harvesting contractor sources Fuels through Mc Falls with in-forest delivery.

The Road Construction contractor, **Gaddum Contracting Ltd**, sources Oils through Caltex.

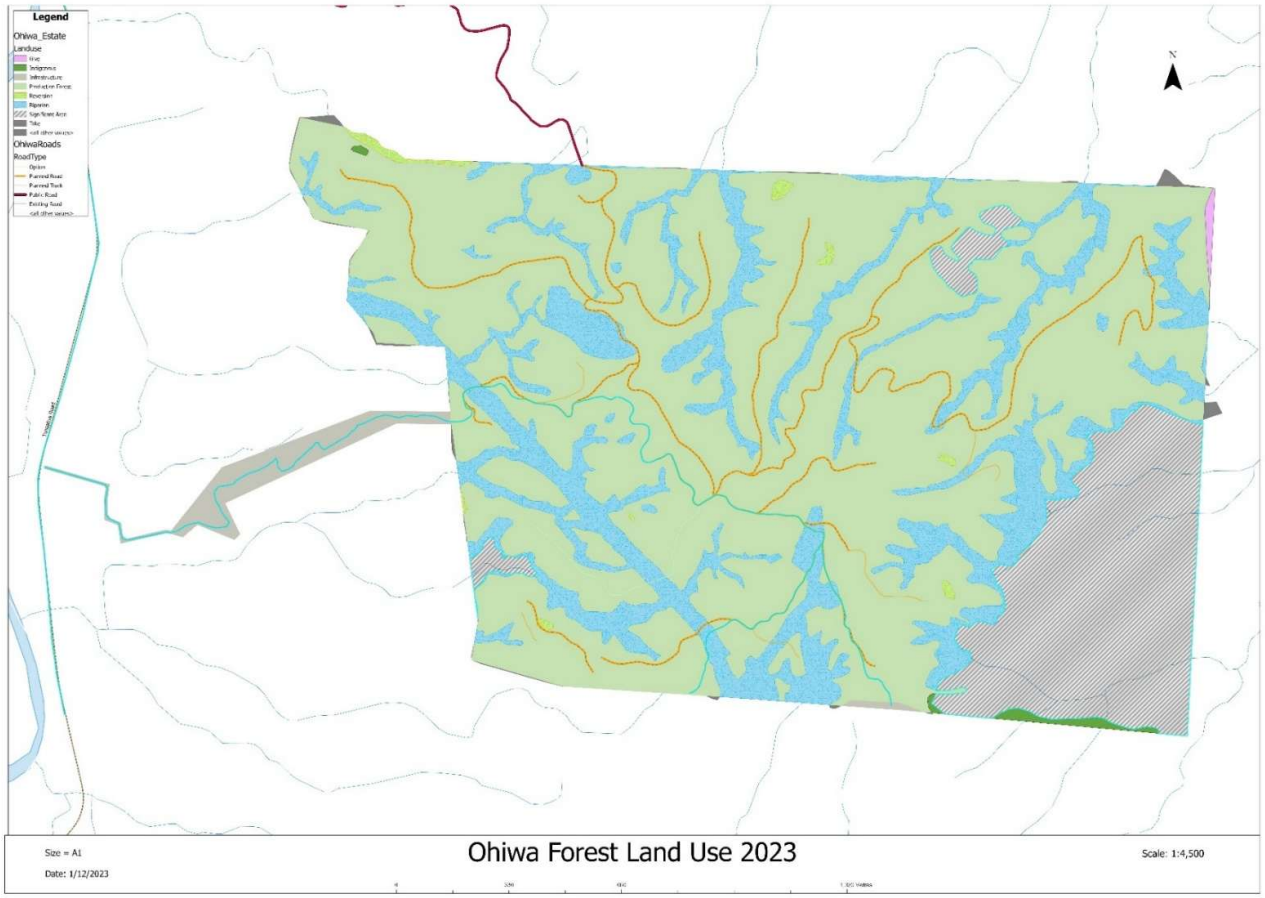
Waste oil is removed from site by Gaddum Contracting to their yard for recycling by Salters.

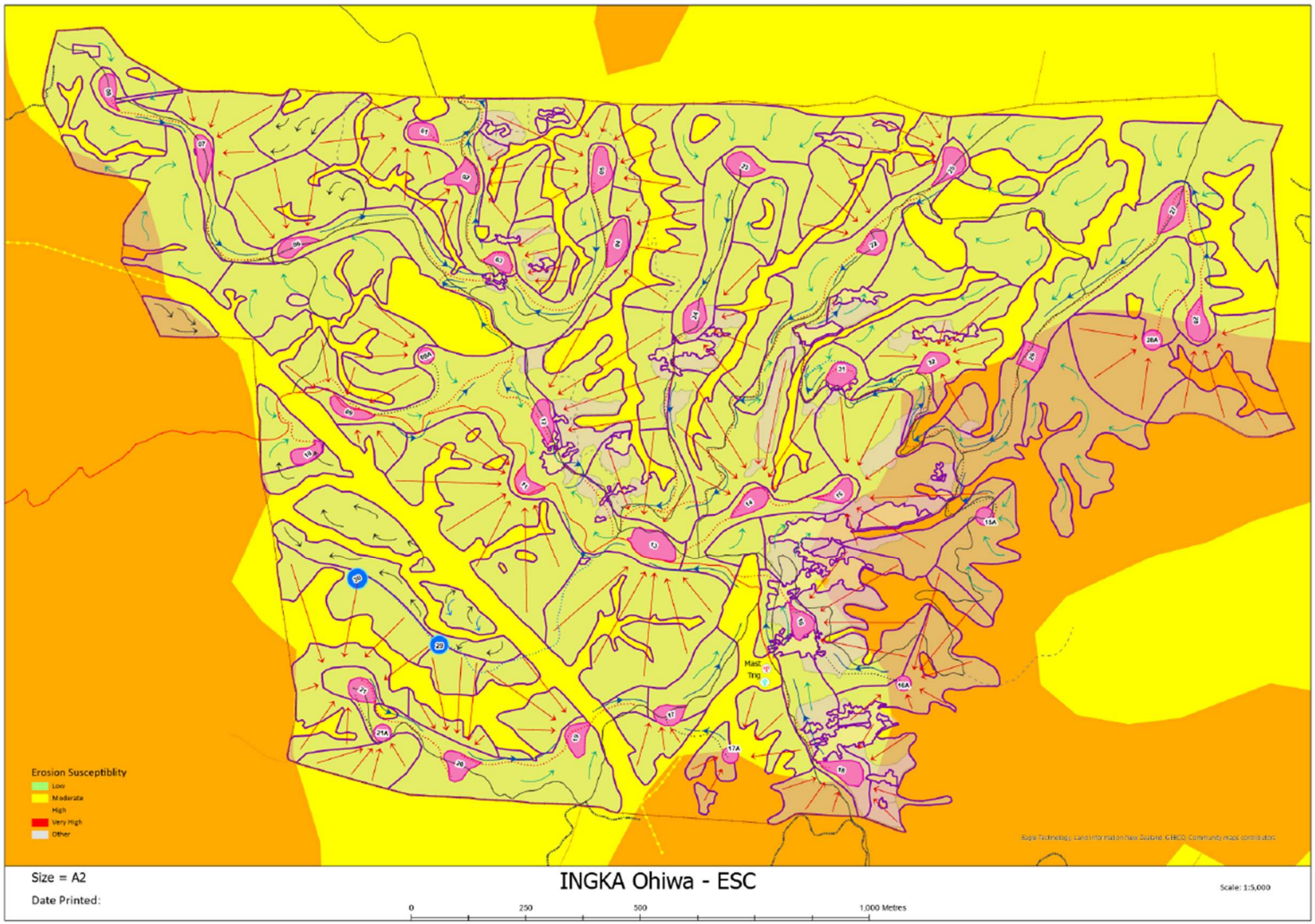
The Road Construction contractor sources Fuels through Mc Falls with in-forest delivery.

The Cartage contractors source Fuel and Oils from suppliers outside of the forest and refuelling or maintenance is not carried out within the forest.

Agrichemical waste containers were removed from the forest at completion of the recent desiccation operation.

Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the forest management unit




Erosion Susceptiblity
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
Other
Mast
Trig
Size = A2
Date Printed:
INGKA Ohiwa - ESC
0
250
500
1,000 Metres
Scale: 1:5,000

06/07/23

NES-PF Erosion Susceptibility Classification Report

Ohiwa Forest

Erosion Susceptibility Class	Land Use Capability unit	NZLRI Legend	LUC Class 8e land	SquareMetres
Moderate	6e 6	04	No	1756.88
Moderate	6e 6	04	No	7232.24
High	7e 5	04	No	1496169.65
Moderate	6e 6	04	No	4387235.41
Low	2s 2	04	No	7295.8

Appendices:

Appendix A: Monitoring Schedule (Summary) as at September 2025

Full detail can be found in the LFSL Monitoring Plan Public Summary 2025 https://logicfsl.co.nz/sustainability

LFLS Monitor the following within the Ohiwa FMU;

- Genetically Modified Organisms
- Biological Control Agents
- Fertiliser Use (Note: Fertilisers are not currently used in the FMU)
    - *Note: Currently no Genetically Modified Organism, or Fertilisers are used within the FMU and none are intended to be used. If required these will be assessed and follow LFSL Fertiliser Policy.*
- Chemical Use
- Pest Management (for full details see the IPMS)
- Operational Management Activities - Harvesting and Roading
- Compliance with all applicable Laws and Regulations.
- Economic Viability of the Business and FMU
- Forest Access -Illegal Entry and theft.
- Forest Conversion
- Staff & Contractor Employment
- Waste Management
- Impacts of Management Activities - Stream Health
- Operational Contractor Management - Harvesting and Earthworks Management
- Operational Contractor Management - Establishment and Silviculture Quality Control
- Forest Productivity
- Community
- Natural Hazards Management
- Biodiversity Management
- High Conservation Values (some replicated from Biodiversity)
- Pest Monitoring and Management (For more detail see LFSL Pest Monitoring and Control Plan Ohiwa Forest)
- Contractor Health, Safety and Wellbeing
- Cultural Values Management

Appendix B – Legislation Relevant to LOGIC FSL operations at Ohiwa Forest

Laws and Regional Plans

Up to date copies of all the legislation and plans in New Zealand can be found at www.legislation.govt.nz .

Logic FSL are notified of any change in laws and regional plans from membership of the Eastland Wood Council (EWC), involvement in EWC working Groups, GDC notices, and Friday Offcuts newsletters.

Ingka Investments New Zealand Ltd has a representative on the Central North Island Wood Council.

NOTE: The Industry Legislation is currently in an unprecedented period of change with Regulatory Authorities not up to date on their own references. Logic FSL ensure that while this is occurring staff are kept informed at weekly meetings to highlight changes.

Below is a summary of the most relevant legislation to the management of Ohiwa. This legislation is accessed by LOGIC FSL staff online to ensure that the most recent version is being used. Other relevant legislation can be found in Annex 6.5 of the National Standards for Certification of Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand v5.7 (2013).

National Legislation:

- Health and Safety at Work Act (2015)
- Resource Management Act (1991)
- National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry (2023)
- Employment Relations Act (2000)
- Wages Protection Act (1983)
- Holidays Act (2003)
- Minimum Wage Act (1983)

Regional/District Legislation:

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Regional Natural Resources Plan (RNRP).

Whakatane District Council District Plan